SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852. NO. 21.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 1 A. M.
Closes on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing!

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

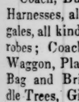
All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

—

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

To my Friends and Customers in North Carolina.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona*." I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 18 .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by

J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

LAW SCHOOL At HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

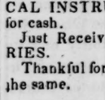
Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS' WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of

TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.

At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman,*

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, in Oxford, on Wednesday, the 4th of February next. Business of importance will be before the Board, and a full attendance of the Trustees is earnestly desired.

By order of the President

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Dec. 22, 1851. 901—4w.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Estalishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851, 14—tf.

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make room for further supplies.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, harness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.

Apply to R. P. FINCH.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N. C. Bookstore

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds.
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Misses Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300
Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.	
" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280
Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.	
" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S.

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE annual meeting of "The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company" will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN C. PARTRIDGE,

Secretary.

Raleigh, December 10th, 1851. 12—

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina,*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, know nas "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

SEAL. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary.*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

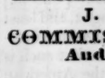
TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

Notice.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as have been contracted by myself.

JOSIAH O. WATSON.

December 26, 1851. 900—3tpd.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

PRICE $ 1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscri

REMARKS OF GEN. CASS,

At the Dinner of the Jackson Democratic Association, January 8, 1852.

The following toast having been proposed—

HON. LEWIS CASS: A distinguished statesman and patriot—the man who frustrated the Quintuple treaty. His name is intimately associated with the history of his country, and the democratic party honor the man—

Mr. CASS, on rising to respond, was received with loud and long-continued cheering. He said: Fellow-citizens, it is a task imposed upon any one to follow after the splendid address which you have just heard from our noble geust, LOUIS KOSSUTH, equally marked by the best characteristics of the head and of the heart. I shall therefore impose upon your patience but for a few moments.

In the first place, fellow-citizens, I thank you for this testimonal of your approbation. I have long been a laborer in the democratic party, I have served in it during the better portion of a long life, and I mean to serve in it cheerfully and zealously until my days on earth are ended. [Great cheering.] I am one of the very few now surviving who were appointed to office by that patriarch of our political faith, THOMAS JEFFERSON. [Cheers.] His word, his approbation, is warrant enough for any man's democracy. [Great cheering.] And I feel, my fellow-citizens, that it is warrant enough for mine. [Renewed cheering.] But I did not come here to talk about myself. You did not come here to listen to any such topic. You came here for higher considerations, connected with the interests, feelings, policy, and progress of the democratic party. It is about that party that we came to talk.

Now, my fellow-citizens, the principles of our party lie within a very narrow compass. He who runs may read them, and he who reads may comprehend them. The ability of man to govern himself, the right to govern himself, and the duty of submitting to the constitutionally-expressed opinion of the majority—these are the fundamental principles of our faith. [Cheers.] In these is the whole of the law and the prophets. [Cheers.] Yes, my fellow-citizens, the right of man and the capacity of man to govern himself lie at the very foundation of the glorious institutions of our country! [renewed cheering;] and there are some, I trust, who now hear me who are young enough to live to see this doctrine practically prevail throughout the world. [Great cheering.]

It has been well asked, if man cannot govern himself, who can govern him? Or, in the emphatic language of Mr. Jefferson, "have we found angels in the shape of men to govern us?" We don't believe that God has anointed any man who rule over his fellows. [Great cheering.] That is a question of internal policy, and not of religious faith. Still we are no propagandists. We maintain that every country in the world has the right to establish and to change its institutions at its own pleasure. We are all of us aware that all the nations of the world are not yet prepared for such institutions as ours. But all of them are prepared for better ones than they enjoy.

It has been well remarked by our illustrious guest that *infancy precedes youth, and youth precedes manhood.* No one should expect that the severity of the despotism of centuries can give way at once to the freedom we enjoy. But the path of man is onward. The road may be through trial and suffering, but every trial and suffering furnishes a lesson the more; and the hour will come, in God's good time, when all will be free.

Fellow-citizens, though we are no propagandists, though we allow every nation and wish every nation to determine its own government for itself, we do wish—and so far as we can with propriety we mean to insist—that every nation shall be permitted to exercise its own pleasure in its own internal concerns. [Great cheering.] We do not care if it is the Russian Czar, or who it is that stands in the way; but we say let every people determine that question for themselves, and keep your hands off. [Renewed cheering.] I believe that to be the almost universal sentiment of the American people. [Loud and continued cheering.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, to return to the condition of our own country: For almost four-fifths of the time that this constitution and government have been in operation, it has been administered by the democratic party; and what has that party done? We began with three millions of people, a little strip of territory along the Atlantic coast, and a few settlements beyond the Alleghany mountains. Now we have got a world within our boundaries. I need not tell you of our increase in numbers, in territory, in power, and all the elements of prosperity; for it is written upon the heart of every American. We have added territory to our country; and who has done it? Every one of the annexations made to this republic has been made by the men and the measures of the democratic party. [Cheers.] Ay, my friends, our party have carried this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have made it a power that, I will not say governs the world, but a power that will have a controlling influence over the destinies of the world. And more than that: we have not only made every one of those annexations, but every one of them has been opposed by our political opponents. [Cheers.]

The democratic party needs no eulogist, and least of all so feeble a one as I am. Its deeds constitute its best eulogium. And I believe that such is now a very general sentiment with the American people. I believe that from one end of the country to the other the conviction is nearly unanimous that we may expect the next year a change in the administration of the government. [Great cheering.] I believe I shall vote for it myself. [Renewed cheering.] And in this state of things, with a motive and necessity for union and exertion, it is the duty of all to labor zealously and efficiently for the good of the party; and especially is it the duty of every one to submit with cheerfuleess to its will when once expressed. Whoever has aspirations for any place, high or low, or whoever has friends that urge his pretensions—and such hopes make part of our nature, and are liable to no censure—I repeat, whoever entertains them should bow with submission to the will of the majority, and, if he succeeds, should evince his gratitude by a faithful discharge of his duty; and if he fail, he should then enter the democratic vineyard as a faithful laborer, and work in the good cause till the end—[great cheering]—work zealously, and with an earnest will—proving thereby that, if he does not deserve the office, he deserves the approbation of every true democrat for his adhesion to the principles of the party. Such have been my creed and my course, and such will they continue to be, so long as I am able to go forth with you to our party contests. [Cheers.] And I am sure that I shall be joined in the sentiment by the hearty approbation of the whole democratic party. [Loud cheers.]

It is good for us to be here. The Eighth of January is a good time, and Jackson Hall a good place, for the democracy to meet to interchange congratulations upon the condition of the party, and to renew their fealty to its principles and its faith. [Cheers.] It is a good day, for it is the anniversary of one of the most splendid victories recorded in the annals of history—of a victory not for conquest, but for defence, achieved by the yeomanry of the country over a veteran and disciplined army. That yeomanry, unskilled in arms, uninstructed in discipline, and unprepared by their habits for the confinement of a camp, met and drove back to the sea, one of the proudest armies that ever went forth from England, veteran soldiers, who had acquired skill and renown in many a battle-field in Europe. It was a lesson teaching all the world the danger of invading a free people attached to their institutions, and determined to maintain them. [Renewed cheering.]

It is a good place, for it is Jackson Hall—named from him who led his countrymen to battle and to victory on that eventful day. I knew him well. Few knew him better than I did. It is the pride of my life to have enjoyed his confidence. I shall cherish his memory with a sad and sacred pleasure till I lie in my grave. [Great cheering.] I have dealt much with human nature, and under all circumstances, in the four quarters of the globe; but never did I meet a man of such intuitive judgment, of such clear sagacity, of such pure probity, of such unerring intellect, as he whose memory we admire and deplore. [Great cheering.] He was one of those few men whom Providence seems to raise up for special purposes in the affairs of nations, and to stamp their character upon the history of the world. Of all the men with whom I have been brought into contact, he was the wisest and the greatest. [Enthusiastic applause.] I will take this opportunity of doing justice to one of his most prominent characteristics. He has been called a rash man; but he was so far from that as firmness is from rashness. He never hastily determined upon any great measure. He weighed the whole circumstances with calm deliberation, and turned and re-turned them in his mind till he arrived at his conclusions. He has told me that during this process of consideration, when the subject was an important one, it so weighed upon him as to deprive him of sleep and rest, almost absorbing his whole thought. But when he had reached his conclusion and formed his determination, his difficulty was over. He looked neither to the right hand nor the left—neither halting nor doubting—but went straight onward to his mark.

And thus he went straight onward to the Bank of the United States and overthrew it. [Cheers.] And had he not done so we might this day be under the government of that worst of all powers, a money power. [Loud cheers.] It may not be unfitting the time and place to notice here the reports which have lately been in circulation that he did not write his own proclamation, and hardly knew what was in it. Little do they know him who believe such a libel as this. That proclamation was his own work. *I speak that I do know.* There was not a sentiment in it which he did not carefully consider and approve. Owing to the imperfection of language, a more extended construction may have been given to some portions of it than he intended to give himself. A large part was the work of his own hand. I saw the manuscript with my own eyes. [Loud cheers.] And he who believes that ANDREW JACKSON followed the lead of any one, either in counsel or in action, did not know the man whom Providence in its kindness sent to preside over his country. [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE.

The proposition of Mr. Carter being before the House of Representatives on the 30th December, to appoint a Committee of five to introduce Louis Kossuth to that body, Mr. Venable moved to strike out and insert as follows: "That the Speaker be authorized to invite Louis Kossuth to a privileged seat in this House."

Mr. VENABLE then said: Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the committee whilst I submit a few remarks on the amendment which I have offered. For the distinguished stranger, whose advent has produced such a sensation I feel all the sympathy which is due to one who has struggled, although unsuccessfully, for that national organization which suits his views of civil liberty. However I might differ with him as to what constitutes that liberty, I feel satisfied that in the struggle in which he has fallen he was sincerely contending for the constitution of Hungary. I regret, however, that I am compelled to remark, that this distinguished stranger has not sustained the high estimate which I had formed of him as a prudent statesman and a reliable patriot. I mean not to question the sincerity, but the practical reliability of his patriotism. Invited as a prisoner and an emigrant, he, before he reached the shores of England, became a propagandist. At Southampton, almost in hearing of the coast of Ireland, where the shrieks of the families of Mitchell and O'Brien had but lately rent the air, he enlogized the British Government, who had awarded to those patriots the fate from which the intervention of our Government had rescued him. Believing that there are no degrees in despotism, I did not comprehend the propriety or admire the taste of that eulogy. Since he has landed on our shores he has disavowed the character of an emigrant seeking an asylum in our country, but is an avowed propagandist of political heresy, so far as we are concerned—harmless, I admit, unless made mischievous by our indorsement. The coolness with which he announced in his speech to the New York Bar, that if Russia should disregard the policy of non-intervention which he has recommended to our country, we must fight or be disgraced, left nothing to be disclosed as to his purpose or his policy. He has followed up that demonstration, until in Baltimore, recognizing a difference between the people and the Government, he calls for a pronunciamiento as to the propriety of intervention should Russia interfere hereafter in the affairs of Hungary. Sir, I am opposed to any act which commits this Government to intervention in the disputes which embarrass and often convulse the Old World. Separated by oceans and by distance, the problem is left to us to work out, what can be done for human liberty by those who duly appreciate the poinciple on which it is founded? And here let me remind the committee, that there is a great practical evil in interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. He has read history with but little profit, and observed his own times without improvement, who has not learned that all communities who deserved and who could take care of civil liberty were in possession of that blessing. It is the natural result of a just appreciation of, and a determination to possess the full enjoyment of equal rights. Whenever the experiment is tried of making a people free before their time, it will result in compelling the reception of liberty by brute force—in the folly of sustaining the minority against the majority—which will be abundantly manifest when the assisting foreign force is withdrawn. It is a policy as unwise as that of furnishing a prodigal the means of wasteful expenditure. It is an undertaking in advance of the call of the people, and doomed always to disaster and defeat. Our own history teaches an important lesson. Three millions of people, scattered over a vast country, encountered and conquered the opposition of the most powerful nation on the globe.

A Member. What if France had not interfered for us, would we have secured our liberty?

Mr. Venable. We were always free, and we fought, and fought successfully, against oppression in prospect—against the asserted right of taxation without representation. France interposed but it was an act of war, so acknowledged and so regarded; and long were the dreary years before she exhausted the cup of bitterness the dregs of which she was compelled to drink, and which she had placed to her own lips. I do not believe that the havoc and the blood which mars and stains the history of France, from the commencement of the Revolution of 1790–'91, has resulted in any permanent good to human liberty or social rights. I rejoice that I am one who, four years ago, recorded my name amongst the forty-seven who refused to congratulate Europe and mankind upon the sudden appearance of the mushroom-republic of France, which has been in so summary a manner uprooted by the bayonets of Louis Napoleon. They have all the liberty which they can take care of—more would make them a nuisance to themselves and the world. I believed so four years ago, and ask no particular credit for sagacity in the conviction—time has demonstrated its soundness. But, sir, I repeat, all nations who desire and rightly appreciate civil liberty, acquire and preserve it, and are invincible in that cause.

[Mr. Venable was here interrupted by calls of "Question! Question!" from a particular part of the House!]

Mr. V. continued. Mr. Chairman, there are persons even in this Hall who, either from defective breeding or obtuseness of perception, place themselves beyond the pale of that courtesy which regulates the intercourse of gentlemen; and I can assure those persons who interrupt me by calls of "Question! Question!" whilst I am in possession of the floor, that they only awake sensations in my bosom which it would be unparliamentary for me to designate in this House.

I would return, and remark, that we are not left to our own experience on this subject. I shall not go to the lore of Greek and Roman records. Look at Switzerland, surrounded by despotism, the object of hatred and the subject of assault: she stands like her own Alps, and, free as the winds which sport amongst her glaciers, unmoved and unsubdued. Her own Mont Blanc is not more fixed than the neutrality of Switzerland, because she understands and appreciates liberty, and is invincible.

I am unwilling to see our Government become a knight-errant in the great cause of national liberty and independence over the whole face of the earth. For this diffusive benevolence I have not much respect. Like other knights-errant, in the zeal to redress wrongs, there is no estimate of wrongs perpetrated. If Hungary is to demand our intervention, what shall we say to Poland, to Ireland, and to the revolutionists of Naples? Where will our mission end? I think the first and most obvious remedy for such a zeal would be the publication and diffusion of a cheap edition of the adventures of the Knight of La Mancha, familiarly known as Don Quixote. Sir, I, as a statesman and representative of the people, can neither encourage nor indorse the doctrines of Louis Kossuth in this country. I protest against any interference on the part of our Government, or its functionaries, as such, in the affairs of Europe, any further than they concern ourselves. I would reserve our remonstrances and our demonstrations for our own wrongs and insults, which are not wanting in the history of the present time; and I would refrain from giving the sanction of a representative of my district, to the opinion of one who demands intervention in the affairs of Europe, and calls upon the people to make pronunciamentoe in his favor. I trust that my amendment may prevail, that the Speaker may invite the distinguished Hungarian to a privileged seat—such courtesy as Father Mathew and others have received—and leave him to the impression which speeches may make upon the public mind. Let all contribute who choose, but I protest against any act which seems to complicate our Government with the affairs of others who have no claim for our protection and no right to ask intervention. I am not afraid; but I know that the intermeddling in private life becomes contemptible, and it is equally true of nations. Let Kossuth be invited to a privileged seat, treated with due respect, welcomed with cordiality, and made free to come and free to go.

GOOD SOCIETY, CODFISH ARISTOCRACY. What is good society? We have heard this term used so frequently, that we have of late commenced asking ourself the question. We cannot get a satisfactory answer. In olden time, good society meant certain people of the town who assumed position from wealth, and undertook to regulate the fashions, the manners, and even gastronomy. It was applied in derision to that class of upstarts; but recently the cognomen has been usurped by another and more expressive title, viz: codfish aristocracy. The codfishes live in the best houses in town, which they own or rent, and are enabled to live in great wealth, or the reputation of wealth, no matter how it has been acquired. They are, generally speaking, persons of low origin, who have risen in the world by accumulating money. They give glittering dinners and glittering parties, and cut a shine in the upper crust part of the human fry. These people never visit any public places of amusement, unless they can have the most prominent seats, without being incommoded by the other classes of society, whom they honestly believe common and vulgar. They are the veriest apes of Africa, and immitate everything which they suppose is fashionable abroad, no matter how ridiculous it may be in reality. What one big codfish does, all the rest of the school copy. A female codfish has an indescribable toss of the head and a certain expression of countenance with which she repulses the approach of a herring as effectually as if a stone were thrown at it. A codfish never bows or associates with any but his fellows, unless a whale or a shark in society takes him in tow and patronizes him, which they are sure to do, if he has gold or silver or any other shining bait to tempt them to do so. He can't see an inch before his nose without an opera glass, or walk a rod without a miniature walking stick. Puppyism is indispensable in codfish society, if the subject wishes distinction among his tribe. We meet it in every street, as well as in every dog kennel—it attends upon promenades, amusements, and is a draw-back upon pursuits the most rational and innocent. A codfish puppy can't disguise himself. His affectation, with the good, will not pass for the gentility of a man.

And these ridiculous monkeys, that the fashionable world receive and tolerate as men created after God's own image, are met daily in our streets.

They are noble codfish. But we return to what is realy good society in Cincinnati. It is the society of the good and virtuous, no matter where they may be found, whether in one or another class of society—among the rich, or the poor, the high or low in the public mind.

Good society is found everywhere; but it makes no pretensions. To be in good society, is to be the associate and to be admitted to the families of those who are gifted and good. This class have the reality and comfort of things, and not mere show and glitter. At their tables you find good food, and plenty of it, and honest sincerity at their parties; and there you meet simplicity and worth. There is no display, but there is substance. They are the contented society of society. Good society never imitates or apes what are called the better class. Sasisfied with their own worth, they pass along through the world, and perform the duties of their calling, and the position in which they are placed. These are the crude ideas of distinction between the codfish and good society.

Cincinnati Police Gazette.

WORTH HEEDING. If men gave three times as much attention to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one third as much to eating, furnishing and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dyspepsia, gout, fever, and consumption would be changed in corresponding ratio. Mankind would rapidly present the aspect, not only of a far healthier and more thrifty, but a far more beautiful and virtuous race.

Friendship, the growth of a half a century, those oaks that laugh at storms, have been cankered in a night by a worm, even as the prophet's gourd.

Casket.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN.

Our Democratic brethren of the press in all portions of the State, speak in stirring and gratifying tones of the spirit now pervading the Democratic masses. But one voice proceeds from all these gallant and able champions of the good cause; and that voice is for a State Convention, for immediate and efficient organization, for our strongest men as candidates for the approaching Legislature, and for DAVID S. REID for Governor. We come forward to echo this general voice of our brethren, and most respectfully to remind our friends, in all quarters, that the time for action has arrived. The ensuing campaign will be one of surpassing importance, and it behooves us to burnish our armor and prepare for the contest. We can maintain our principles, sound and just as they are, only by eternal vigilance. We must watch the seasons, and sow, and *labor* in due season, if we would reap.

The ensuing campaign, which will soon open, will be waged for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for President and Vice President. A Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and also to appoint two State Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, will be held some time in April or May next; and we would again suggest to our friends the importance of holding meetings at their respective Courts, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to this Convention. It will also be necessary for each Congressional District to appoint a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention; and it would be as well for the party when assembed in their County meetings, to choose representatives to District Conventions, whose duty it will be appoint the Baltimore Delegates.

It will be the duty of the next Legislature to elect a United States' Senator for six years—to lay off the State into Congressional Districts for ten years—and also, to lay off the Senatorial Districts, and apportion the members of the House of Commons, for the next twenty years. It will also be the duty of that body, by a two-thirds vote, to pass again the Equal Suffrage act and submit it to the people for their approval or rejection. In addition to this, other questions of moment will no doubt come before that body; and we may therefore say, without the least exaggeration, that the next Assembly will be more important than any which has been held since the present Constitution was adopted. A simple statement of facts like these must arouse the people in all portions of the State, and bring them out in full force to the polls. It is *their* government, and we shall call upon them to announce their own will, and to see that that will is executed. We shall go before *them*, at the proper time, with our cause and the reasons for our cause; and we shall expect their verdict with full confidence in their virtue and intelligence, and shall receive it, doubtless, with pride and joy.

Let the friends of Democratic principles, of State Rights, and of Equal Suffrage, in every County, bring forward their strongest men for the Assembly, and go before the people at an early day for the purpose of discussing and enforcing their principles. Let them adjourn local disputes and preferences for men, to some other campaign, and rally their *entire* strength for the conflict. Let them resort to Conventions whenever they may deem them necessary to ensure harmony and a concentration of strength; and let it be distinctly understood that a Convention of the party, fairly conducted and held after due notice and deliberation, is to be final, not only as to their votes, but as to the pretensions for the future of such as may choose to oppose its action or thwart its objects. The Democratic party exists on principles, for the good of the whole party, and with the view of establishing and maintaining principles; and not for the benefit of any particular man or set of men. It can succeed only when thoroughly and justly organized; if disorganized in one locality, it may be in others; and if disorganized generally, or if even affected here and there by the weakness always produced by the clashing aspirations and claims of men, it will come to an end, and that end will be, *defeat!* Let us, therefore, stand together as one man in the ensuing contest, remembering that men pass away, but that principles live always.

Our opponents are holding their County meetings, and will make their nomination for Governor during the ensuing Spring. We do not pretend even to conjecture what their platform will be, for they are as uncertain and as changeable as the winds, so far as their *published* declarations are concerned; but one thing we know, and that is, they will make a desperate fight. The taste of the "spoils" is sweet to the leaders, and they will work, work, work, for—*themselves.* There is no doubt of it. We have met these gentlemen before, and we expect to meet them again in the hottest of the contest. What new issue they will be able to conjure up, time must determine; but a "crisis"—a panic—an excitement they *will* have, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." *We* trust to truth, justice and reason; we were not disappointed in the last campaign, and we have no fears as to this.

No true Democrat can ever be at a loss when asked for his principles. They are written in the wonderful progress of these States is all that improves, benefits, and elevates mankind—in the increase of our territory and the extended sway of our flag—in the prosperity which now pervades the land, and in the great fact that this government, for three-fourths of its existence, has been administered by Democratic Congresses and Democratic Presidents. This is history. The rich fruits of these principles are before us, around us, and about us; and these principles, as heretofore avowed, and as now established to a considerable extent in the regular action of the government, constitute our platform for the future. We go now, as heretofore, for the Independent Treasury, for the Tariff of 1846, for economy in the public expenditures, and for a strict construction of the Federal Constitution; and we are opposed now, as heretofore, to a National Bank, to a Tariff for protection, to consolidation, and to a loose construction of the Federal Constitution. We also hold that the States are the best judges of their own domestic concerns, and that they only have the right to control and manage those concerns; and that Congress has no right to interfere with questions of Slavery, save to carry out the Constitution so far as it relates to fugitive slaves. We desire peace and quiet upon the Slavery question—we regard the "Compromise" as a final settlement of it; and we will support no man for the Presidency who has not or who will not pledge himself to the fugitive-slave law, and to exert himself to allay agitation upon the subject, by banishing it from the halls of Congress.

But we do not propose at present to enlarge upon these points. Our main object was to remind our friends that the period for holding a State Convention is rapidly approaching, and to enforce the importance of a *full* representation in it from all portions of the State, and then a vigorous, determined, and well-directed canvass. We hope to see every County represented. We can lose the State only by neglect and apathy; we are sure of it for years and years, provided we put forth our energies as we did when our late brilliant triumph was achieved. We have right on our side, and the people are with us; and they will not desert us, so long as we execute their will and show ourselves worthy of their confidence.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that the meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, at Henderson, on the 13th instant, was organized by calling John D. Hawkins, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Hyman, of Warrenton, Secretary. The Hon. W. N. Edwards appeared as the representative of the State stock, and on the part of the Stockholders there was quite a full representation.

We learn that representatives from the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road were present, who made a subscription on the part of that Road of half the stock, under the act of 1848–'49, required to construct the junction Road from Gaston to Weldon. This Road will be put at once under contract, and will be completed, it is expected, by the time the Gaston Road shall have been re-laid. The distance between Gaston and Weldon is about twelve miles.

The Stockholders re-elected the old Board of Directors; and the Directors re-appointed the same officers. The salary of the President of the Road was fixed at $2,000, to begin after the Road is completed.

The Clarksville branch, to join the Gaston Road near Ridgeway, will, it is said, certainly be built. We learn that the junction will be made some six miles this side of Ridgeway, so that the Clarksville passengers and produce will go some thirty or forty miles on the Gaston Road. The Legislature of Virginia has already subscribed $100,000 to the Clarksville Road, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road authorities will, it is expected, also subscribe a considerable amount. This branch will add considerably to the business of the Road.

We learn that upwards of seven miles of the Gaston Road have been re-laid, and that the whole cost, per mile, has been $5,000.

The next annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held in this City, on the second Thursday of November.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The members of this Company held their annual meeting in this City, on the 13th instant.

We learn that the old officers were re-elected. See advertisement, containing their names, in another column.

We learn that an assessment of 3½ per cent. was levied upon the premium notes, to raise funds to meet recent losses.

The Annual Report of the Company, embracing a statement of its operations during the past year, will be published soon.

We are gratified to state that the Company is in a prosperous condition, and holds out the strongest promises of future usefulness,

SUPPOSED MURDER. We learn, from a Correspondent in Johnston County, that on the morning of the 31st December, a negro man by the name of *Boll*, the property of Mrs. Mary Woodall, was found dead in an old field near her residence. The negro, it is supposed, came to his death by violence, as he had bruises upon his body, and there were evidences of a scuffle near by.

It is to be hoped that the neighborhood in which this foul deed was perpetrated, will leave no means untried to bring the guilty to justice.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT. The Outlaw will case was again postponed, at the Special Term for this County. It was put off, as we learn, on the affidavit of Dr. Outlaw, (who desires to establish the will,) for the absence of material witnesses.

No business of importance was transacted by the Court.

VIRGINIA.

The General Assembly of Virginia met in Richmond on Monday last. Oscar M. Crutchfield, Esq., was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The message of Gov. Johnson is a lengthy and able document. We copy the concluding portion of it, as follows:

"Since the adjournment of the last legislature nothing has transpired particularly calculated to disturb our federal relations. The excitement growing out of an unwarrantable and unconstitutional interference by the general government with the subject of slavery, has partially subsided, and it is to be hoped that the agitation on this subject will hereafter be avoided—that the reckless spirit of fanaticism which kindled the flame will be discountenanced, and peace and quiet restored to the public mind. If in this patriotic and reasonable expectation we shall be disappointed, the most serious apprehensions may well be entertained for the safety of the Union, which has just passed through a difficult and momentous crisis.

The series of laws passed during the last congress, denominated the "Compromise," were unequal and unjust to the South, and constituted just cause of complaint. But regarding them as a full and final settlement of that dangerous and vexed question (and in that light only,) the Southern States very generally manifest a willingness to acquiesce; not because of their justice or equality, but for the sake of that Union, to maintain which, whilst under and controlled by the written constitution, every patriot would "pledge his fortune, his life and his sacred honor," but which, without the constitution, is worthless, and deserves not the veneration of any. If it be true that those provisions effect a settlement of this question, be it so; it is what we want. To let us and it alone is all we have ever contended for; and any effort to re-open the wound or renew discussion upon the subject should be frowned upon by every patriot.

Whilst, therefore, a proper regard for self-respect and the respect of the nation, as well as patriotism and policy, dictate that Virginia should inflexibly maintain the position she has heretofore taken upon this question, let as do so calmly and with as little agitation as possible. If the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves which but provides the means for the exercise of a right secured to us by an express provision of the federal constitution, and the only one of the series calculated to be acceptable or beneficial to the South, should be made a dead letter upon the statute book, either by open resistance or by evasive legislation or other devices which shall prevent its faithful execution in the non-slaveholding States, or should Congress repeal or materially modify its provisions, the last hope entertained by the South for that justice and protection guaranteed to her by the written compact under which she entered into the Union will be lost. Though the spirit in which this law has been received in the Northern States, is well calculated to excite our serious apprehensions, yet it is hoped that those who have it in their power to avert so great a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will see the abyss upon which we stand, and stay a policy which, if persisted in, must precipitate us into irretrievable ruin.

I cannot close, without availing myself of this opportunity to call your attention to those great political landmarks which have and should ever characterize the foreign policy of this government. Surrounding circumstances every where admonish us that these are revolutiouary times. The great events passing before us indicate an approaching crisis in the political affairs of all European nations, and I deem this a fit occasion when we should be admonished to religiously observe the American doctrine of "non-interrection," and the avoiding of all "entangling alliances," first taught us by the "Father of his country," and followed by those patriotic statesmen who succeeded him, until it has been regarded as the settled policy of this government."

MR. CLAY AND KOSSUTH.

During Kossuth's stay in Washington he visited Mr. Clay, and the interview between them is said to have been most interesting. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the annexed account of what transpired on the occasion:

"Mr. Clay received him standing; and then, being seated, on account of his feeble condition, addressed the celebrated Magyar in a speech of half an hour in length, frankly expressing his opinions. He deprecated the policy of intervention as the greatest calamity which could befal this country, and said that, as the possessors of the only existing republic, the example of man's capacity for self-government, it was the duty of the American people to encourage human progress and prosperity on this continent, which might be destroyed by foreign wars, involving in their fall all hopes of free institutions. These were, he said, the sentiments of a dying man who had struggled for liberty.

Kossuth replied. He did not combat Mr. Clay's positions, but confined himself to the prospects of Hungary and the situation of France, believing that events in the latter country would terminate in civil war, and, perhaps, in a general revolution.

At parting, Mr. Clay rose and bade Kossuth farewell for ever, wishing him a God speed for Hungrian independence as the reward of the noble efforts of her people. Kossuth responded with emotion, saying that he would pray God daily for Mr. Clay's restoration to health and usefulness. Both were deeply moved, and the scene was touching and solemn.

Mr. Clay was very favorably impressed with Kossuth, as regarded mind and manner. Only four spectators were present.

Mr. Clay will yet speak, or write, his opinion on this important subject. The effort of receiving Kossuth has exhausted him somewhat. In other respects he has gained lately."

The National Intelligencer has the following on the subject, confirmatory of the main features of the foregoing:

"The interview was on both sides very cordial and friendly, and was continued about an hour, in the course of which we learn that Mr. Clay frankly disclosed his sentiments and at considerable length, as to the policy of this country in reference to the question of intervention in European affairs. Mr. Clay, as it has been understood, is opposed to any change in this policy, deeming it not only best for ourselves, but likewise for the down-trodden populations of Europe, that we should pursue, as hitherto, the even tenor of our way.

M. Kossuth paid the most respectful attention to Mr. Clay, and on his side imparted much interesting intelligence as to the social and political condition of several of the European nations."

WHIG CONVENTION.

This body moves on slowly. The day and place for holding the Convention has not been agreed upon. The Editor of the Register, argues the necessity of a "Central" or "Executive Committee" to do these things. After this Convention shall have matured, we are rather inclined to think it it will be a small affair and will bring forth but little fruit.

Halifax Republican.

It is rumored here that Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, is to be the Whig candidate for Governor. This, it is said, has been determined on by a sort of Caucus, composed of Whig lawyers from a distance, now in attendance on the Supreme Court, and a few of the old "Raleigh Clique." More than one Caucus, it is said, has been held on the subject. Upon the whole, the "great Whig party" of North Carolina is in a fair way to be "*cliqued*" again.

FAYETTEVILLE. The following gentlemen have been elected Town officers for Fayetteville: Josiah E. Bryan, Magistrate of Police; and Messrs James Sundy, P. Taylor, Joseph Arey, T. S. Lutterloh, J. M. Beasley, William McLaurin, and William Warden, Commissioners.

According to religious statistics, it is asserted that church goers have declined 30 per cent. in New York during the last thirty years, while theatres have increased 50 per cent. New York "gets no better fast."

The Hon. Lemuel Sawyer, for a number of years a Representative in Congress from this State, died in Washington City, yesterday week, of a disease of the heart.

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES.

Political complexion and times of meeting of the Legislatures at the seats of government.

States.	*Majority of Leg.*	*Times of Meeting.*
Alabama,*	Union (dem)	2d Monday in Nov.
Arkansas,*	Dem	1st " "
California,	Dem	1st " Jan.
Connecticut,	Dem	1st Wednes., May.
Delaware,*	Dem	1st Tuesday, Jan.
Florida,*	Dem	1st Monday, Nov.
Georgia,*	Union	1st " "
Illinois,*	Dem	2d Monday, Jan.
Indiana,	Dem	2d Thursday, Jan.
Iowa,*	Dem	1st Monday, Dec.
Kentucky,	Whig	1st " "
Louisiana,*	Dem	3d Monday, Jan.
Maine,	Dem	2d Wednes., Jan.
Maryland,	Dem	1st " "
Massachusetts,	Dem & F. Soil,	1st " "
Michigan,	Dem	1st Monday, Jan.
Mississippi,*	Union	1st " "
Missouri,*	Dem	Last Monday, Dec.
N. Hampshire,	Dem	1st Wednes., June.
New Jersey,	Dem	2d Tuesday, Jan.
New York,	Whig	1st " "
N. Carolina,*	Dem	3d Monday, Nov.
Ohio,*	Dem	1st " Jan.
Pennsylvania,	Dem	1st Tuesday, Jan,
Rhode Island,	Dem	May and October.
South Carolina,	Secession	4th Monday, Nov.
Tennessee,*	Whig	1st " Oct.
Texas,*	Dem	December.
Vermont,	Whig	2d Thursday, Oct.
Virginia,*	Dem	1st Monday, Dec.
Wisconsin,	Whig & F. S.	1st " Jan.

*In the States marked with an asterisk, the Legislatures meet biennially. The Pennsylvania Legislature is largely Democratic in the House, but in the Senate the vote is uncertain—it may be either in a majority or a minority of one vote. The Senate of New York is Democratic, including the casting vote of Lieut. Governor; the Assembly is Whig. In Maryland the Senate is in doubt; the House is Democratic.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

All elected by the people, except in South Carolina, where the Legislature chooses the Governor.

(Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italics.)

States.	*Governors.*	*Salaries.*
Alabama,	Henry W. Collier,	$2,500
Arkansas,	John S. Roane,	1,800
California,	John Bigler,	10,000
Connecticut,	Thomas H. Seymour,	1,100
Delaware,	William Ross,	1,333
Florida,	*Thomas Brown*,	1,500
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000
Illinois,	Augustus C. French,	1,500
Indiana,	Joseph A. Wright,	1,300
Iowa,	Stephen Hempstead,	1,000
Kentucky,	Lazarus W. Powell,	2,500
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000
Maine,	John Hubbard,	1,600
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600
Massachusetts,	George S. Boutwell,	2,500
Michigan,	John H. Barry,	1,500
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000
N. Hampshire,	Samuel Dinsmoor,	1,000
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,000
New York,	*Washington Hunt*,	4,000
North Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,400
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400
South Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500
Tennessee,	*William B. Campbell*,	2,000
Texas,	P. Hansborough Bell,	2,000
Vermont,	*Charles K. Williams*,	750
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	3,333
Wisconsin,	*Leonard J. Farwell*,	1,250
Democrats 26, Whigs 5.		
Territories,		
Oregon,	*John P. Gaines*,	3,000
Minnesota,	*Alex. Ramsey*,	2,500
New Mexico,	*James S. Calhoun*,	2,500
Utah,	*Brigham Young*,	2,500

The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President and Senate.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have the latest news from California by the steamer Daniel Webster. This steamer brought $560-000 in gold.

The Indian troubles were pretty well over, and Gov. McDougal had disbanded the volunteer companies.

The weather at San Francisco continued delightful. Heavy rains had fallen in the interior, but they had done no damage, The yield of gold was still great, and every interest was prospering.

The Democratic State Central Committe for California had called a Convention to elect Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The prices of labor were as follows: Common hands, $5 to $6 per day—carpenters and masons, from $7 to $10 per day.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH—HIS OPINION OF GENERAL CASS. The following is an extract of a letter received last evening, says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, which will be read with interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1852.

I am gratified in being able to relieve the anxiety of all by stating that Mr. Clay's health daily improves, having just left him cheerful and bright, amused with the gambols of a group of innocents, the children of the household.

I rejoice to state that he has written no letter recommending General Cass for the Presidency, as is stated in a New York journal, and commented upon at length. In conversation, he has not hesitated to avow his high admiration of his patriotic and distinguished course in the Senate, and his preference for him over any other candidate of the democratic party.

KOSSUTH'S OPINION OF AMERICAN ORATORS. Kossuth in his speech to the people of Washington thus expresses himself in regard to American orators:

"I have in many countries seen many people, but never have I met in my life with a people whose eloquence was so much at home as in the United States. Never before have I met with a people accustomed to hear almost daily the most eloquent speeches. I more and more meet with so many eloquent men, I am almost afraid to speak in my plain manner."

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR. It is said that Admiral Seymour, in command of the British squadron in the West Indias, has repudiated the conduct of the commander of the English brig of war Express, in firing into the American steamship, Prometheus. He is said to have ordered the brig Express to Jamaica, for the purpose of investigating the whole matter.

The Legislature of Mississippi assembled on the 5th instant. John Bell, of Pontotoc, was appointed President *pro tem.* of the Senate; and Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale, was elected Speaker of the House. It is not known whether *Gen. Foote's* "faithful Union Legislature" has elected him to the United States' Senate.

TEXAN PRODUCE. The Austin South Western American estimates that the produce of Texas during the ensuing year will show an increase of one hundred per cent. over last year. An immense tide of emigration is represented to be flowing into the State from all quarters.

SLAVES BROUGHT TO CUBA. A letter, dated Havana, Dec. 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.

Kossuth left Washington on Monday last, on his Western tour. He was received with distinguished honors at Annapolis.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1852.

SENATE.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Mr. Sebastian introduced a bill granting to the State of Arkansas a quantity of public land in aid of the construction of a railroad in that State.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill giving the assent of Congress that Missouri may tax the public lands sold in that State, from the day of the sale by the Government.

Mr. Felch offered a resolution directing the enquiry by the Committee on Public Lands into the expediency of granting by law all railroads through the public lands, and it was adopted.

Mr. Clemens offered a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of adopting a separate code of regulations for the government of the marine corps; and also of the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to appoint annually two cadets to West Point, to be educated with a view to appointment in the marine corps, and it was adopted.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution authorizing the employment of a draughtsman to mark the maps of the Senate, so as to show those parts of the public land surveyed and not surveyed, &c., and it was adopted.

The bill authorising the President to appoint a board of officers to survey the bay of San Francisco, with a view to the selection of a site for a navy yard and depot, was taken up, but was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the slavery question, and Mr. Downs addressed the Senate at length in support of it.

Mr. Davis got the floor and the Senate then adjourned.

The House did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, January 12, 1852.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Smith spoke against the proposition to contract with Donelson & Armstrong for the Census printing, and proposed that the Secretary of the Interior should have authority to contract for the printing of the same. No vote was taken upon the question.

A memorial was presented to-day calling the attention of Congress to the support of Russian interference, in the affairs of Hungary.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment, appropriating ten thousand dollars to purchase books for the Library, in place of those lately destroyed by fire. It refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Stanly to introduce a resolution inquiring into the condition of the Hungarian exiles now in New York, and proposing measures of relief for such as are in a suffering condition.

The vote on Mr. Stanly's motion to suspend the rules, was yeas 46, nays 125. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the motion failed.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

RICHMOND COUNTY, Jan. 6, 1852.

"I approve most heartily of your course upon the Kossuth enthusiasm, which is pervading the North. We should be contented, for awhile at least, with putting our candle upon a bushel, and confiding more in our moral than physical influence in disseminating correct principles. A slow process this, but one that involves no risk on our part, and besides much surer to attain the end; for there are other things to be considered—there is a moral and intellectual as well as physical training in all who seek a permanent improvement in their condition. It is a mistaken whim in supposing that Liberty is a mere holiday amusement—all play and no work. Such is not the fact—it has its restraints; for there can be no liberty without law, nor law without subordination.

You cannot abolish in haste even an admitted evil, without incurring the substitution of as great or even a greater, resulting from so sudden a revolution in the existing institutions. All changes, which are sought to be made, and which are radical, must be gradual; the moral sense of the community must be the lever with which you operate. You must first impart a healthy moral sentiment; this done, its teachings is the lever, which by degrees, will effect the change in question. Let us then give Hungary the light of our example—let us Americans and lovers of liberty extend a cordial greeting to the distinguished man pleading her cause, but let us as a nation go no farther. True patriotism forbids that we should go any further; for this, while it presupposes a readiness to make great sacrifices to secure our own rights, never requires us to place in peril our own security in a Quixotic enterprise to relieve "the rest of mankind." A fellow feeling we have and a fellow sympathy entertain, but entangling alliances let us avoid."

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATER SPOUT. On Saturday intelligence was received at Loyd's (London,) under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ult., of a most awful occurrence at the Island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice, Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

Wilmers Times.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF A NEW COUNTY. We find in the Salem People's Press an account of the proceedings of a meeting in the western part of Stokes county, in favor of the division of that county, and the formation of a new one out of parts of Stokes and Surry. It seems from one of the resolutions that this movement is in the counterpart of another, which has for its object the formation of a new county out of parts of Ashe, Wilkes, and Surry. Two of the resolutions pledge the meeting to lay aside all party politics and support no man for the next Legislature who is not an avowed advocate of the division and sub-division movement, whether he be whig or democrat. Warhill is recommended as a suitable location for the Court House of the new county.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

The provision made by the State of New York for the education of its children is very liberal. According to Gov. Hunt's message, the capital of the School Fund amounted on the 30th September last to $6,612,850,55, made up of

Common School Fund	$2,325,449.72
United States Desposit Fund	4,014,520.71
Literature Fund	272,880.12

The State furnishes $1,100,000 annually for support of District Schools—$800,000 raised by tax, and $300,000 from the income of the School Fund—sufficient, it is thought, to make the Schools free for six months in the year. The existing law on this subject is said to be regarded with general favor by the people.

HONESTY REPROVED! The Concord "*Mercury*" copies from the "*North State Whig*" an article which *struggles* to apply censure to Judge Dick for discharging his duty! It seems that "two or three Whig Clerks and Masters in Equity" had failed, or refused to renew their bonds, and Judge Dick appointed other honest men in their places; and by thus discharging a plain duty, the faithful Judge has drawn upon himself the censure of a rabid federal paper! His Honor, however, need not be alarmed. Though the federal papers carp at him, the people honor him for having discharged his duty. *Lincoln Republican.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. An affray occurred in the town of Gilmer, Texas, recently, between Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleaveland, which resulted in the death of the former, when his little son, aged 12 years, seized a gun, and shot Cleaveland dead on the spot. The boy was permitted to go at large, the community regarding his act as one of true filial affection and bravery.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Remarks of Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee.

[At the request of several of the committee, Mr. Hallett has furnished the following sketch of the views substantially as submitted by him in taking his leave of the committee at the adjournment, January 1, 1852.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: This is the last official act which the Democratic National Committee will probably be called upon to perform before its functions will expire by the meeting of the National Convention which we have this day recommended. Will you indulge me in a word or two before our final separation? And the first shall be my thanks to the committee for the cordial and efficient manner in which they have co-operated with the Chair in every movement that has been made to fulfil the duties of our appointment "to promote the democratic cause." One of the most important we have now accomplished in recommending a time and place for holding that National Convention to which the whole democratic party look with confidence for the concentration of public sentiment upon the candidates who are to be supported (and if so supported assuredly elected) by the democratic party throughout the Union. Is there not a good omen of the harmony of that convention, and the triumph of its nominations, in the results of our own meetings, where gentlemen, coming together from the whole thirty-one States of this Union, have agreed with such entire unanimity that not a single negative vote has been recorded in all our proceedings?

And now, gentlemen, what are the duties and prospects of the democratic party of this Union? Here, on this first day of the year 1852, in the receding half of this eventful century, upon what a land and what a people shines this glorious sun of the new year! Extending from the northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a North American republic of thirty-one States and nearly thirty millions of people, with an annual emigration of almost half a million, and yet territory ample for all—what a boundless expanse! what a mighty future in progress and power! Such to-day are the United States—such because they are *united*, and so to continue and progress so long as they continue *one* in the Union, but *each* with the sovereign right to dispose of its domestic concerns under the constitution.

Well, then, gentlemen, who, under the blessing of God, has made the country what it is? Emphatically, the democratic party of the Union. Every line in history will record that verdict of the past. At every crisis of progress, the demand of the republican and democratic party has been, *advance!*—while the cry of the federal and whig party has been, backward, and never onward! Aye, at every step, and step by step, the democratic party has carried the country forward, and dragged the federal party along, hanging at the wheels of progress, and retarding, in every possible form, the march of the country onward in the mission of her high destiny.

From the first day that the first new State formed out of new territory asked to be admitted into this Union—I mean Tennessee, in 1796—the federal party began—and has ever since continued, down to the annexation of Texas and California—the clamor of no more territory and no more States—"the United States as it is!"

And but for the far-seeing policy of democratic administrations, and the democratic people who made them, the United States, if left in the hands of the federal party, would have been *as she was*—with the thirteen original Atlantic States, and a few appendages, created into States, within their immediate territories. And what, then, would this Union have been this first day of the year 1852? A feeble republic, with no national character abroad, and at home surrounded by other petty republics, or viceroyalties, or small colonies, jealous of us and of each other, and exhibiting to the world a conflict of feeble powers, to be played off against each other by European diplomacy.

Is there a single error in historical fact in this estimate? Who annexed Louisiana in 1802, against the deadliest hostility of the federal party? Jefferson, backed by the republican party. Who reclaimed Florida from Spain, against the same opposition? The democratic party. Who recognised the independence of Texas at the first moment, without waiting to see if Mexico, by the aid of some foreign intervention, could not conquer her back again? Andrew Jackson. And who brought her into this Union, the first independent State united to us out of independent contiguous territory? A democratic Congress and a democratic people. And need I speak further—of Oregon and California, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and all this country is, and is to be, if we are but true to ourselves?

All this has been the fruit of democratic policy and democratic administrations; and the great secret of all this extenstion has been the simple principle to which the democratic party have adhered of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of each State, and the admission of every new State, with all the rights of the original States. And in this way, and this way only, the democratic party has gone on, from infancy to manhood, still extending the Union, and still making the Union stronger; and therefore it is our right to say that the democratic party, which, in spite of whig opposition, has made this Union as it is, is the party of the Union to sustain the Union.

And, further, we have the right to say that the democracy is the party to whom rightfully belongs (because they are the great majority) the administration of the government of this Union, and from whose hands it has never departed temporarily but with injury to the county, and a backward cast in her great destiny.

Why, gentlemen, what a spectacle is there to-day at the seat of government! The party commonly known as the whig party actually holds the reins of power here by a President and his cabinet, and their officials; and yet look abroad, and what see we? Of thirty one governors of States, the whigs can count but *four*. Even New England yields them but a solitary chief magistrate, (Vermont.) Of State legislatures they can scarcely claim majorities in both branches of *five*, while in Congress, which is to make the laws, they are in minorities in both houses wholly unprecedented!

What a party, then, is this to hold the general government at all! And what a party is it to go before the people of the United States and ask them for an extension of power another four years! No, gentlemen, the weakness of our opponents is such that the only fear is we may have too much confidence in our strength and fall out by the way. This gave the opposition the administration in 1848. The democratic party cannot commit such a suicidal mistake in 1852. And it is to the wise deliberations of the National Convention we have to-day recommended that the country now looks with confidence for the restoration of her natural guardians and administrators; and to insure this we need only mutual confidence in each other—the mutual confidence of the South and the North.

Why, when we look back to the hunedrd battles achieved by the united democracy of the North and South, who shall dare now to interpose discord to sever this ancient bond of fraternity? What, on the one hand is a mere abstraction of a right of secession which may by possibility be exercised in some unknown emergency, which nobody thinks of putting in force now? Or what, on the darker side of the picture, is this pernicious spirit of intermeddling in the domestic concerns of the States, and repudiating the compromises of the constitution that sustain the Union? What are either of these elements, North or South, that they should now, when this disturbing question is finally settled, if we will but say so, become an instrument of discord in the democratic party, to vex the harmony of our national convention? Let us resolve here, and let the democracy resolve everywhere, that this fell spirit of slave agitation shall be exorcised from the halls of Congress and from our deliberative assemblies, and that he who agitates the repeal of the compromises shall be regarded as the common enemy of the democracy and of the Union.

And here allow me to say, as a northern democrat, (for we are in danger of grave misapprehension of terms,) that at the North, by acquiescence in the compromises, we understand but one practical thing which now remains to be done, and that is a faithful acquiescence in the fugitive law as a final adjustment of slave agitation in Congress. And here we ask our brethren of all sections to make their mark with us, and leaving out of the question the old issues already passed into final laws which Congress has no power to change, bring the whole democratic party to the now only pressing practical point of acquiescence in the compromises which remain to be enforced, and for the faithful execution of which, in the spirit of union and the constitution, one portion of the Union must rely upon the good faith of the other. And I am sure that I can say to my friend from North Carolina, [Mr. Strange,] in a fraternal spirit that I know would be responded to by the democracy of the North, that we can pledge to our democratic brethren of the South good faith, if they will pledge to us cordial and co-operating confidence—if they will not hold back in acquiescence in the compromises, and will rightly discriminate between the fanatical agitators of the North, who may call themselves democrats, and the sound democracy of the North, who regard this spirit of sectionalism in all its forms as disunion.

If there is a settled purpose at this time pervading the masses of the North, it is, in my judgment, a firm resolution to put an end to slave agitation and disunion in Congress, and to discard from all democratic organizations this element of discord and sectionalism. The North is weary of it, and we pray the South not to give a seeming countenance to its revival by confounding acquiescence in the compromises with any supposed sacrifice of State rights.

Gentlemen, these are mere suggestions, which if they are worth any thing, you in your wisdom and eloquence, can enforce, and, by a community of feeling throughout Congress and the country, bring to bear upon the great question now before us of the restoration of the democratic party to its natural and true position at the head of the administration of affairs, through the instrumentality of the national principles and the national candidates which the Baltimore Convention will submit to the people.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I most respectfully take my leave, and declare this meeting of the Democratic National Committee adjourned without day.

SENATOR DOUGLAS. We have just read the great speech of this distinguished Senator, delivered in the Senate, Dec. 23d, 1851, upon Foote's resolution on the Compromise measures.

If we were in the habit of being surprised at any movement of certain politicians, we confess we should have strained our optics in utter amazement when we read the premature action of Senator Foote and the anxious avidity which he showed in bringing in his resolution—thus re-opening with no possibility of benefit to anybody the vexed questions which have so long kept the country in extreme agitation. That, Foote, too, professing to be a Democrat; a Southern *Union* Democrat!! One who has had the gratification of receiving the endorsement by his own State of his course on these measures! should be so very anxious to bring this matter up again, would seem really a matter for surprise. He, of all men living, ought to be satisfied to let his work—whether it be good or whether it be evil—rest where it is. The measures are the laws of the land, and as such a great majority of the people are willing to acquiesce and let them remain. The attempt to disturb them from any source would meet with very feeble assistance. Then why is Mr. Foote so anxious to revive the discussion? Is it possible he has mounted a hobby which he thinks he can ride into greater notoriety than he now possesses?—say, head a new party? But we will not canvass Foote's motives any farther at present, our object now being to draw public attention to Mr. Douglas' speech.

It, the speech, is a full, fair, plain and eloquent justification of the course Mr. Douglas has ever pursued in relation to these questions, and places him far above the suspicion which some intrigueing politicians have cast profusely over him. It is the most lucid history of the measures we have ever read, and must be considered a triumphant justification of the Senator's course.

The speech in extenso shall be given our readers as soon as room can be found in our columns for its insertion. Any further comment is therefore unnecessary. *Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.*

OLD TIME WINTERS. In 1664 the cold was so intense, that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1695 the cold was so excessive, that the famishing wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and 1699 was nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called by distinction the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts whre struck dead in the fields, and men perished in their houses. In the South of France the wine plantations were almost destroyed, nor have they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen; and even Mediterranean, about Genoa; and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Sema, in Sweden.

In 1726, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

1711 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1766 the Daube bore ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribe perished.

The winter of 1774 and 1775 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

Granville George Levison Gower, second Earl Granville, and now her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1815. He graduated at Christ Church Oxford; was for a short time attached to the British embassy in Paris, and subsequently Under-Secretary of the State for foreign Affairs; was appointed a railway commissioner in 1846, in which year he succeeded to the earldom; master of the Queen's buckhounds, July, 1846; vice-president of the Board of Trade, May, 1848; was M. P. for Morpeth from February, 1837, to February 1840, and sat for Litchfield from September, 1841, to January, 1846; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Salop, 1846; second-major Staffordshire yeomanry, 1848.

Earl Granville was, it must be remembered, chairman of the council of the Royal Commission of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The first earl was a distinguished diplomatist; he was uncle to the second Duke of Sutherland, and was long known as Lord Granville Levison-Gower.

TAKE A NEWSPAPER. Every family should have a newspaper, and at the present cheap rates at which they are published, most families can afford to take several. A cotemporary very justly observes "take a newspaper, and you do more to secure the morals of your children, and prepare them for future usefulness, with two or three dollars than with five times that amount bestowed in any other way. It is a duty which every father owes to his family and country to take a newspaper. It cultivates a taste for reading, and spreads before the minds of the rising generation a chart of the passing events of the age, which they will consult, and by so doing add daily or weekly to their stock of knowledge. No person who reads a newspaper regularly and carefully, goes into the world without a knowledge of its doings that secures for him intelligence and respect. We say to every man, and every man should say to his neighbor—TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

The longest snow storm that was ever known in Great Britain, occurred in 1614. It is recorded in the parish of Wooten Gilbert that it began on the 15th of January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March! The loss of human life, as well as sheep and neat cattle, was immense.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS. We learn from the Lancaster Examiner, that 14 out of 98 of the Christiana prisoners have been discharged, either absolutely or on bail. Among those discharged on bail are Elijah Lewis and Castner Hanway. The indictments for murder and riot will be thoroughly investigated at the ensuing session of the court of Lancaster county.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into that State.

The Militia of Pennsylvania number 276,070 men.

BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Oh! deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The power who pities man has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again.
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happy years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

And thou, who o'er thy friend's low bier,
Shedd'st the bitter drops like rain,
Hope, that a brighter, happier sphere
Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny,
Though pierced and broken be his heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day.
And numbered every secret tear;
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all its children suffer here.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1852.

MR. HOLDEN: Being temporarily in Washington, I have concluded to give you and your readers some account of passing events here. The absorbing topic is Kossuth and the object of his mission to this country. It is undeniable that he is a man of great ability and a beautiful speaker—he makes the heart of the patriot bleed when he recounts the misfortunes of his down-trodden country, and pleads for our intervention in her berhalf; but however much we may sympathise with Hungary and her exiles, as *individuals*, our government cannot involve this country in a war by such mismanagement of her foreign policy.

I stepped into the House to-day, and found it in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Venable, from your State, in the Chair. He is a good presiding officer, dignified, courteous, with a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and prompt in the despatch of business.

The news here to-day is that the Ohio Democratic Convention voted down a proposition to nominate Allen for the presidency; the St. Louis convention rejected the nomination of Wm. O. Butler, and that the delegates elected in Pennsylvania are by a large majority for Buchanan. Col. Benton arrived here on yesterday from St. Louis. Kossuth leaves on Monday for Annapolis, and when he is gone some business will be done in Congress. There is a most disgusting disclosure in relation to the Utah Territory—the President sent in a message on the subject to-day, which I understand will exhibit the evidences of a a state of crime and abomination unsurpassed in modern times. Should my stay here be protracted for any length of time, I may probably write you again as to things occurring around me.

CLAIBORNE.

Resolution of the Maine Legislature Concerning Intervention.

PORTLAND, Me. Jan, 13. The House of Representatives of this State, on Saturday last, by a vote of 83 to 34, passed the following resolution in relation to the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary:

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly desire that the Government of the United States may exert an influence in the same wise and proper manner against all such intervention as was practiced by Russia against Hungary, during the struggle of the latter with Austria."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8th, 1852. The President, Mr. Fillmore, is willing, and anxious publicly to announce his resignation of all desire or wish to be a candidate for re-election. His New York friends, and the South and West generally, say "no." Thus stand things at present—but it is not likely they will stand so long.

In case Mr. Fillmore, publicly refuses his name altogether—as in private, he has all along refused it, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott are the Whig candidates—with Mr. Crittenden as a contingency in case there can't be agreement there. Alas, the days of Henry Clay are so numbered, as to have him thought of as a candidate, but little more.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC CONVEVTION. JACKSON, Jan. 9. The State Democratic Convention assembled here to-day. Fifty counties were represented, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Judge Allis, of Adams county, presided.

The Baltimore resolutions of 1848, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99 were unanimously adopted. Fifty delegates were selected to attend the Baltimore National Convention.

Presidential Electors for the State were also appointed, as follows:—For the first district, J. H. Taylor; second, J. S. Fotherlan; third, A. R. Singleton; fourth, Hiram Cassiday. For the State at large, Wm. Barksdan, and E. C. Wilkins.

The Convention was addressed by Jefferson Davis, Roger Barton and Gen. Quitman.

Intervention in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10. The Senate of Ohio, to-day passed a resolution declaring that the United States owe it to the cause of liberty, and ought to interfere, should Russia, or any other power, intermedd le with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom.

LANCASTER COUNTY FOR BUCHANAN. LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 11. The election for delegates, yesterday, in this county, resulted in favor of Buchanan by a large majority. As far as heard from, thirty-seven districts have gone for Mr. Buchanan, and two for General Cass. Of the remaining six districts Buchanan will certainly carry three.

LOVE OF LIBERTY HEREDITARY. In the "Life of Kossuth," recently published in *The Phrenological Journal*, we find the following, which shows that Kossuth came honestly by his love of liberty:

"It may show what blood runs in the veins of this mod ern hero, to state that the chronicle of his ancestors shows that seventeen of them, at different times, have bee n executed for political offenses against despotic rule."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO. The annual message of Gov. Wood, of Ohio, states that the receipts in the treasury in 1851 amounted to $3,000,098, and the expenditures $2,696,369, leaving a balance of $312,599. The State debt amounts to $12,584,893, besides the School and Trust funds, amounting to $1,754,322.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night last, to enter the Watch and Jewelry Store of Mr. D. G. Lougee, of this place. The burglar or burglars took fright and fled, leaving their implements behind. *Goldsboro' Pat. & Rep.*

MARRIED.

In Johnston County, on the 8th of January, by R. W. Stevens, Esq., Mr. James Munds to Miss Penney Barber.

In Alamance County on the 24th of December, at 10 o'clock A. M. by Rev. A. G. Hughes, Mr. William H. Faucett Jr, to Miss Mary Jane Ector. Also on the 23d December, by the same Mr. Andrew Murray, Jr. to Mis Catherine Bason, daughter of Jos. Bason Dec'd.

On the 18th of Dec., by Joel Boon Esq., Joseph Crismon, to Miss Elizabeth Tickel, all of Alamance.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. G. Hughes, Mr. John Latta of Orange Co., to Miss Harriet Tate, daughter of Mr. Samuel Tate, of Alamance.

DIED.

At the residence of her mother, at Rocky Mount, in Edgecome county, on Sunday last, Mrs. Caroline Bonner, wife of Mr. Charles C. Bonner, of Beaufort county, and daughter of the late Major Etheldred Gray.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Maryland Lotteries, for January, 1852.

HAMMETT & TATE,

Exchange Brokers and Lottery Venders.

FRIDAY, January 16th.

Patapsco Institute, class 40—78 Nos., 14 drawn.—Tickets $2 00—Capitals $7,500, 2,500 1,250.—Certificates of Packages $28.

Maryland Consolidated, class G—78 Nos., 15 drawn. Tickets $1—Capitals $13,500, 4 of 2,500, 10 of 400.—Certificates of Packages $52.

SATURDAY, January 17th.

Patapsco Institute, class 41—78 Nos., 12 drawn.—Tickets $1.—Capitals $4,700 4 of 1,500, 4 of 500.—Certificates of Packages $15 50.

Grand Consolidated, class C—75 Nos., 11 drawn.—Tickets $15.—Capitals $50,000, 33,000, 22,000, 11,000, 9,498½, 5 of 5.000, 5 of 3,000, 150 of 1,000.—Certificates of Package $230.

MONDAY, January 19th.

Patapsco Institute, class 42—75 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $3 00—Capitals $9,000, 4,000, 2,492½, 1,500, 1,250, 1,000.—Certificates of Packages 40 dollars.

Washington County, class 8—78 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $8.—Capitals $25,000, 12,500, 6,250, 3,125, 50 of 1,000.—Certificates of Packages $104.

TUESDAY, January 20th.

Patapsco Institute, class 43—75 Nos., 11 drawn—Tickets $1—Capitals $4,000, 1,611½, 300.—Certificates of Packages $15 50.

Bel Air, class 3—75 Nos., 12 drawn—Tickets $5—Capitals $20,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 2,500.—Certificates of Packages $70.

WEDNESDAY, January 21st.

Patapsco Institute, class 44—78 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $250—Capitals 10,000, 10 of 2,500.—Certificates of Packages $37.

Susquehanna Canal, class D—75 Nos., 15 drawn—Tickets $10.—Capitals $30,000, 7,500, 5,000, 2,500, 1,500, 25 of 700,—Certificates of Packages $120.

For Tickets in the above Lotteries, address the new firm of HAMMETT & TATE,

No. 13 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 13, 1852. 20—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and destch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

Female Classical Institute.

HILLSBOROUGH STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first Session for 1852, will begin on Wednesday, the 14th of January, and continue 5 months.

The course of instruction is thorough and extensive, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Painting and Music; the entire charge for which will be met by the payment of fifty dollars, in advance, per Session.

Those who board in the Institution will be furnished with every domestic comfort at an additional charge of fifty dollars. The number of Boarders will be limited to 20, and early application should be made to ensure admittance.

Mathematics and Ancient Languages will be taught by competent male Teachers—Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, by Ladies who are eminently qualified for the duties. The Principal confidently assures his patrons that no pains will be spared to make the Institute what it purports to be, a Female Classical Instisute.

Tuition in the Regular English course,	$15
Ancient Languages and Mathematics, each	10
Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, each,	10
Music with use of Instrument,	20

BENNET T. BLAKE.
Principal and Proprietor.

December 1, 1851. 18—2w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

In the County of Nottoway,

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G. Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm. Gills, do., M. D. I'Anson, do.; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R. K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R.; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

Family School,

Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $80.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER

Dec. 18, 1851. 15—w4t

Raleigh Academy.

THE 21st session of this Institution will again commence on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics,	$25.
English,	16.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—4t.

EXTRA new hulled Buckwheat Flour.
A lot of superior Goshen Butter.
Just to hand. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H. Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2) 887—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A. D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs.* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County. COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margarett Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7,50
The Higher branches of English,	12,50
" Classics,	15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Se'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County, Dec. 27, 1851. 901—3t.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851 9—tlstF.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles. Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpace, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

Late Publications.

THE Manufacture of Steel; containing the practice and principles of working and making steel—a hand book for blacksmiths and workers in steel and iron, wagon-makers, die-sinkers, cutlers, and manufacturers of files and hardware, of steel and iron, and for men of science and art; by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, author of the "Manufacturer of Iron," &c., &c., 16mo., scarlet cloth.

The Year Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meterology and astronomy, by John Jimbs, editor of "The Arcana of Science and Art," 16mo., 320 pages, scarlet cloth.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, by Miss Benger, author of "Anne Boleyn," with a finely graved portrait and fac simile, uniform with "The Secret and Historical Memoirs of Josephine," 2 vols., post 8 vo., just ready, cloth, extra gilt.

Secret and Historical Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, first Wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by Mad'lle. Le Normand, 3d edition, with engravings, 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Queens of France, by Mrs Forbes Bush, with portraits of Maria Antoinette, &c., just ready, a new and beautiful edition, uniform with the foregoing work, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; by Madame Campan, First Lady to the Bed-Chamber to the Queen; uniform in size and style with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," in 2 vols. with a portrait, post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII., by Miss Benger, from the third London edition, uniform with "Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," 1 vol., post 8vo., cloth, extra gilt.

Lady's Historical Library, comprising Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Women in History; uniform style with the "Queens of England," scarlet cloth, extra.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities by Miss Sinclair, 12mo., cloth, gilt.

Leigh Hunt's Miscellanies, 500 pages, cloth, gilt.

American Flower Garden Directory, 1851, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by Robert Buist; the best practical work extant—10,000 copies have been sold, cloth, extra gilt.

American Farmer's Cyclopedia and Dictionary of Affairs, with engravings, from the last London edition, with numerous additions relative to this country by Governeur Emerson, roval 8vo, 1156 pp. 17 plates, full bound.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 12th, 1852. 20—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the

North Carolina Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FAITH, Holmesville,

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do 485
12	do	do	do 525
14	do	do	do 585
15	do	do	do 615
16	do	do	do 650
20	do	do	do 695
25	do	do	do 750
30	do	do	do 850
35	do	do	do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians aed medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

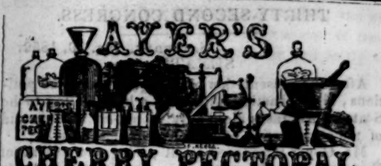
H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.
Just to hand
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ✕ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition